

VEKSLER, V.I.

Mechanism underlying secondary ion emission. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser.  
Fiz.-mat. nauk 8 no.2:64-68 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.

VEKSLER, V.I.

Some angular regularities of the scattering of slow alkali  
metal ions on a molybdenum surface. Fiz. tver. tela 6 no 8:  
2229-2237 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.

1 38607-65 EMI(1)/T/EMC(b)-2 P1-4 LJP(c) GG

UR / 0181/65/007/002/0629/0633

TITLE: On the influence of the  
of slow positive ions

L 38607-65

values of the effective mass of the atoms of the lattice from which the scattering  
takes place. The effective mass of the atoms of the lattice is determined by the

into account. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION. Title: ... ..

DESCRIPTION: ... ..

NOTE: ... ..

VEKSLER, V.I.

Effect of the crystalline structure of nitrate on the rate of  
slow positive ions. Fiz. Tver. Tela 1969-635 1 '69. (MIRA 13-6)

1. Tachionitishy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

Abstract: The authors have shown that the rate of polymerization of the monomer is

pared with the flux in the (111) direction. The results are compared with those obtained by others and the various discrepancies are briefly discussed. "The authors thank G. D. Prokhorov for supplying the single crystal radiator." Orig. Rpt.



has: 5 figures and 2 formulas.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310003-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310003-1"

L 1569-66 ENT(1)/T IJP(c) GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5019220

UR/0056/65/049/001/0090/0096

AUTHOR: Vekaler, V. I. 44, 55

TITLE: Anisotropy of energy spectra of slow alkali-metal ions scattered from single-crystal targets

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49, no. 1, 1965, 90-96

TOPIC TAGS: potassium, rubidium, cesium, molybdenum, tungsten, ion bombardment, ion energy, ion interaction, crystal lattice structure, ionization spectrum

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the energy spectra of  $\text{Cs}^+$ ,  $\text{Rb}^+$ , and  $\text{K}^+$  ions scattered by incandescent single-crystal tungsten and molybdenum at various angles ( $\chi$ ) between the primary beam and the target surface. The target temperature was 1500--1600K, and the primary ion energies were low enough (100--260 ev) to prevent noticeable sputtering of the target material. The apparatus, experimental technique, and the method of determining the maximum energy of the scattered ions were described earlier (PTT v. 6, 2229, 1964). The total yield of the fast scattered ion group exhibited no noticeable dependence on the crystallographic direction, but both the shape of the energy spectrum and the maximum energy ( $W_m$ ) turned out to be strongly dependent on the orientation of the primary beam with respect to the target.

Card 1/2

L 2569-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019220

6

crystal lattice. The maximum of the plot of  $W_m$  vs.  $X$  shifts to larger values of  $X$  with decrease in the scattering angle (which is kept fixed in the experiment). The results are interpreted from the point of view of the hypothesis that scattering involves a simultaneous strong interaction of the primary ion with a group of lattice atoms, and that the energy maxima correspond to scattering from crystal plane with maximum atomic packing density or along the most closely packed directions on the target surface. The relative roles of these collisions are shown, by calculating the different collision probabilities, to depend mainly on the size of the primary ion. The results have also been used to estimate the scattering potential for interaction of alkali-metal ions with atoms of tungsten and molybdenum, which turns out to be closer to the Thomas-Fermi-Firsov potential than to the Thomas-Fermi-Dirac potential. "The author thanks his student L. Keymark for assistance in the experiment." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 4 formulas. 44,55

ASSOCIATION: Tashkentaskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Tashkent State University)

SUBMITTED: 10Feb65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 88, N1

44,55

NR REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

20

VEKSLER, V.I.

Anisotropy of the energy spectra resulting from the scattering of  
slow ions of alkali metals by single-crystal targets. Zhur.eksp.i  
teor.fiz. 49 no.1:90-96 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

ASHMYANSKIY, R.A.; BEN'YAMINOVICH, M.B.; VEKSELER, V.I.

Characteristics of focusing atomic collisions in the cathode  
sputtering of tungsten and molybdenum single crystals. *Fiz.*  
*tver. tela* 7 no.6:1623-1629 Jan '65. (MIRA 1965)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina, Tashkent.

CA

" Halogen replacement reactions in  $\alpha$ -halocarboxyl compounds. III. Reactions of  $\alpha$ -chlorobenzyl methyl ketone and 1-chloro-1-(*p*-tolyl)-2-propanone with salts of carboxylic acids. V. I. Vekaler (Zhdanov State Univ., Leningrad). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 29, 1285-8 (1950); cf. C.A. 44, 10397. Halo ketones,  $\text{ArCH}_2\text{COAc}$ , in reactions with salts of carboxylic acids give equal amts. of normal and abnormal substitution products, independent of the nature of the halogen. X. Chlorination of  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{COMe}$  in cold  $\text{CHCl}_3$  gave 20%  $\text{PhCHClCOAc}$ , b. 90-101°,  $d_4^{20}$  1.160,  $d_4^{25}$  1.177,  $d_4^{30}$  1.1585,  $n_D^{20}$  1.5339,  $n_D^{25}$  1.5304 (yield 10%); heating this (15 g.) with 20 g.  $\text{NaOH}$  on exposure (to air); heating this (15 g.) with 20 g.  $\text{NaOK}$  in 120 ml. abs. EtOH 10 hrs. gave incomplete reaction, and only after 50 hrs. was all the Cl converted, giving 8.5 g.

*phenylacetylcarbinol benzoate*, m. 52-3°, and 1 g. methylbenzoylcarbinol benzoate, m. 107.5-8° (insol. in EtOH).  $\text{p-MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{Ac}$  (23 g.) with  $\text{SO}_2\text{Cl}_2$  in  $\text{CCl}_4$  at 30-50° gave 12 g.  $\text{p-MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CHClCOAc}$ , b. 118-20°,  $d_4^{20}$  1.120,  $d_4^{25}$  1.132,  $n_D^{20}$  1.5302, which (10.5 g.) boiled 1.5 hrs. with 10.5 g.  $\text{KOAc}$  in 70 ml. abs. EtOH gave 5.6 g.  $\text{p-tolylacetylcarbinol acetate}$ , b. 130-9°,  $n_D^{20}$  1.5083,  $d_4^{20}$  1.097,  $d_4^{25}$  1.080, and admixed, to that secured with the Br ketone. IV. Mechanism of the reactions of halogen replacement in  $\alpha$ -bromo and  $\alpha$ -chloro ketones in reactions with salts of carboxylic acids. *Ibid.* 1299-303. — ( $\text{PhCH}_2$ )<sub>2</sub>CO (53 g.) with 13 ml. Br in  $\text{CCl}_4$  with ice cooling in a  $\text{CO}_2$  stream gave 51%  $\text{PhCHBrCOCH}_2\text{Ph}$ ,

m. 48-5° (from abs. EtOH). This (14 g.) heated on a steam bath with 3 moles (15 g.)  $\text{KOAc}$  in AcOH 3 hrs. gave undistillable  $\text{PhCH(OAc)COCH}_2\text{Ph}$ , which, treated with  $\text{MeMgBr}$  and boiled 4 hrs. in EtOH, gave 1,3-diphenyl-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, m. 80.5-70° (from  $\text{CCl}_4$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ , and petr. ether) (benzene adduct, softening at 60.5°). If the reaction with  $\text{KOAc}$  is done in EtOH it is complete in 15 min. and the product may be distd., although with difficulty; it b. 195-5.5°  $n_D^{20}$  1.5486,  $n_D^{25}$  1.5601,  $d_4^{20}$  1.129,  $d_4^{25}$  1.147, and gives the same glycol as above. Part of the glycol prepn. refused to crystallize in both cases, and oxidation of the liquid portion with  $\text{CrO}_3$  gave only  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{COMe}$  and  $\text{Bell}$ , the same being obtained from the cryst. glycol. The Br ketone with  $\text{NaOK}$  in EtOH (2 hrs. at 60°) gave only  $\text{PhCH(OBr)COCH}_2\text{Ph}$ , m. 82.5-3.5° (from  $\text{CCl}_4$ ). Its isomer was obtained by heating  $\text{BrCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$  (m. 55°) with  $\text{NaOK}$  10.5 hrs. in EtOH; the product,  $\text{BrCH(OBr)CH}_2\text{Ph}$ , m. 109.5-100° (from EtOH). The mechanism of reaction of bromo(halo) ketones with salts of carboxylic acids or with alkalis is analogous, and the reaction of the  $\alpha$ -halo ketones proceeds apparently by abstr. of the  $\alpha$ -H, ag neg. ion on the C atom of the carboxyl group with displacement of the halogen and giving the product of normal, unisomerized structure. The extensive literature on the reactions of halo ketones is reviewed (39 references).

G. M. Kowalski

VEKSLER, V. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Ketones, Bromo-Reactions, Anomalous

Jul 49

The Anomalous Reactions of Alpha-Bromoketones: III, Research on Alpha-Bromo-n-Tolylacetone (I), T. I. Temnikova, V. I. Veksler, Chair of Structure of Org Compounds, Leningrad Ord of Lenin State U imeni A. A. Ahdanov, 6 pp

19, 1949.  
"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XIX, No 7

Chief product of reaction of I with potassium acetate was shown to be acetic ester of n-tolylacetylcarbinol, with only a small part of reaction accompanied by molecular rearrangement with formation of isomeric ester from methyl- $\alpha$ -toluyl-carbinol. Comparison of these results with those of reaction of potassium acetate with alpha-bromophenylacetone revealed that increased electron density in reaction zone results in a marked increase in reactive capacity of bromine in its interaction with potassium acetate, and a greatly decreased quantity of anomalous product of reaction. Submitted 16 Feb 48.

PA 2/50T54



Anomalous reactions of  $\alpha$ -bromo ketones. II. Isolated  
gation of 1-bromobenzyl methyl ketone, C.T.I. Ternhill,  
and V. I. Fehler. J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 11, 3-8  
(1941); Cf. C. A. 35, 3717f.—In continuation of work on  
the isomerization of  $\alpha$ -bromo ketones, 1-bromobenzyl Me  
ketone (**I**) was selected as a compd. having a very active  
Ac grouping. It was prep'd. as follows: Me benzyl ketone  
(**Mg**) g. diss'd. with 1 vol.  $\text{CCl}_4$  was treated, with cooling,  
with 20 cc. liq. in 20cc.  $\text{CCl}_4$  added dropwise. The product  
isolated in usual manner amounted to 30 g., b.p. 92–2.5°,  
 $d_4^{25}$  1.2245,  $n_D^{25}$  1.2041,  $d_4^{20}$  1.2077,  $n_D^{20}$  1.5877,  $n_D^{16}$  1.40698;  
semicarbazone, m. 116–118° (decamp.). A quantity of  
di-lir ketone was isolated, bp. 134–6°,  $d_4^{25}$  1.5465,  $n_D^{25}$   
1.4088,  $n_D^{16}$  1.51253,  $n_D^{10}$  1.52107. An acetate was  
prep'd. by heating **I** with AcOK in abs. EtOH or AcOH.  
The EtOH producing a much more rapid reaction. 1 (25  
g) after esterification in AcOH gave 14 g. of acetylbenzyl-  
carbinyl acetate (II), bp. 109–10°,  $d_4^{25}$  0.9095,  $d_4^{20}$  0.9519,  
 $d_4^{16}$  0.9542,  $n_D^{25}$  1.42520,  $n_D^{20}$  1.43325. In order  
to establish the structure of II it was converted to a  
glycol by the Grignard reaction, and the glycol oxidized,  
as follows: 12.7 g. II in  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  treated with MeMgBr (from  
15 g. Mg), after standing overnight and heating for 8  
hrs., yielded a small amt. of MeCOH and 6.5 g. glycol,  
2-methyl-3,3-oxybisoxalid (III), bp. 119–20°,  $d_4^{25}$  0.9347,  
 $d_4^{20}$  0.9200,  $d_4^{16}$  0.9190,  $n_D^{25}$  1.44500,  $n_D^{20}$  1.46266, III (3.9 g.)  
was oxidized by mixing with 15 g.  $\text{KHSO}_5$ , and 10 cc.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
and addn. of 5.25 g.  $\text{CrCl}_3$  in 20 cc.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  with cooling,  
followed by steam distn. of the products, which were ace-  
tone and caproic acid. The benzoate was prep'd. from I  
by treating with 25 g. BrOK in 100 cc. abs.

$\text{EtOH}$  on a water bath for 4 hrs. gave 16.5 g. acetylami-  
 carbonyl benzoate (IV), b.p. 116-117°, d<sub>4</sub> 1.046, d<sub>15</sub> 0.  
 1.034,  $n_D^{20}$  1.4010,  $n_D^{25}$  1.3965.  $\text{MgMeI}$  (from 10  
 g.  $\text{Mg}$ ) treated with 13.2 g. IV in  $\text{EtOH}$  gave 3 g.  $\text{Me}$ ,  
 $\text{PhCOH}$ , b.p. 108°, and 6 g. of a glycol (V), b.p. 122°.  
 $\text{MgAlCl}$  treated with IV as above gave, in addition to the  
 above, a small amt. of hydrocarbon, in 40-50% possibly a  
 dimer of  $\alpha$ -methylstyrene from dehydration of  $\text{MgPhCOH}$ .  
 Oxidation of V, run similar to III, gave  $\text{MgCO}$  and caproic  
 acid as products. The results with both acetylation and  
 benzoylation of I indicate that the presence of an  $\text{N}$  group does  
 not result in anomalous reaction. G. M. Kosolapoff

VEKSLER, V. I.

"Studies of halogen substitutions in  $\alpha$ -halocarbonyl compounds. IV. The mechanism of substitution of halogen in  $\alpha$ -bromo- and  $\alpha$ -chloroketones in reactions with salts of carboxylic acids." (p. 1289)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1950, Vol 20, No. 7.

Anti

ibid., 20, 1950

11 Investigation of the substitution of the halogen in  $\alpha$ -halocarbonyl compounds. III. The reactions of  $\alpha$ -chloro-benzyl methyl ketone and 1-chloro-1-(*p*-tolyl)-2-propanone with salts of carboxylic acids, V. J. Veksel'. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 20, 1335-8 (1950) (Engl. translation). IV. The mechanism of the substitution of the halogen in  $\alpha$ -bromo- and  $\alpha$ -chloro ketones in the reaction with salts of carboxylic acids. *Ibid.* 1339-54. — See *C.A.* 45, 15394a.  
R. M. S.

ibid., 20, 1950.

VEKSLER, V.I.

3

①  
Chem

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 5  
Mar. 10, 1954  
Organic Chemistry

The behavior of ketones toward an ammoniacal solution  
of silver oxide, V. I. Veksler. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.  
22, 1381-4 (1952) (Engl. translation).—See C.A. 47, 6374g

H. I. J.  
8-26-54

ibid., 22, 1952.

VEKSLER, V. I.

Tollens Reagent

"Reaction of ketones with Tollens reagent," Zhur. ob. khim. 22 no. 8, 1952

*Id., 22, 1952.*

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952  
UNCLASSIFIED.

(4) at 20° is 0.9-1.0 x 10<sup>-3</sup> at 20° is 0.4 x 10<sup>-3</sup> at  
calcd. and the observed max. yield of ascorbic acid is 95% at  
20° and 90% at 40° the former is attained in 1.5 min.  
the latter in 2.0 min. when starting material of 2.0 g when

VENSLER, V. I.

USSR

The reaction of transformation of the hydrate of the 2-keto-3-carboxylic acid into 1-ascorbic acid in nonaqueous organic solutions. V. I. Vensler and G. P. Shadrin, *Russk. Khim. Rev. (Engl. transl.)*, **24**, 2130-2134 (1951). The relative rates of formation of ascorbic acid from diketone-2-carboxylic acid were studied in the presence of (CH<sub>3</sub>Cl) with addn. of HCl-dioxane or HCl-Bu<sub>2</sub>O. In all cases the reaction was considerably less rapid in comparison with solvents which contain EtOH. The assay of the reaction was run by iodine titration in the presence of starch. G. M. Kuznetsov.

AB ju

VEKSLER, V. I.

4

✓ Halogen replacement reactions in  $\alpha$ -halo carbonyl compounds. V. The reactions of  $\alpha$ -bromobenzyl methyl ketone with salts of trimethylacetic and salicylic acids. V. I. Veksler (G. Engel's Soviet Trade Inst., Leningrad). *Zh. Obshch. Khim.* 25, 1586-7 (1955); *Ch. Zbl.* 45, 1531h. — To a warm soln. of 21 g.  $\text{Me}_3\text{CCO}_2\text{K}$  in 80 ml. dry EtOH was added 25 g.  $\text{PhCHBrAc}$  (pptn. of KBr is rapidly evident) and after heating on a steam bath to complete the reaction the mixt. yielded 9.5 g.  $\text{PhCH}(\text{O}_2\text{CCMe}_3)\text{Ac}$ , b. 124-39°, m. 74-4.2°; and a small amt. of a substance, b. 160-75°, which was apparently  $\text{PhCOCH}(\text{O}_2\text{CCMe}_3)\text{Me}$ . Similarly  $\text{BzCHBrMe}$  gave largely  $\text{PhCOCH}(\text{O}_2\text{CCMe}_3)\text{Me}$ , b. 132-42°; this specimen was purer and solidified, m. 36-7°. Heating 25 g.  $\text{PhCHBrAc}$  with 25 g. Na salicylate in dry EtOH 5 hrs. gave a dark mass from which was isolated a colored solid, m. 123.5-5°,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$ , apparently phenylacetylcarbinyl salicylate, methylacetylcarbinyl salicylate could not be detected; the latter readily formed when Na salicylate was heated with  $\text{BzCHBrMe}$  in dry EtOH 10 hrs., m. 77-8°. G. M. Kosolapoff

178-824



VERLEN V-

AID P - 3577

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 14/20

Authors : Veksler, V. I. and G. Ye. Shaltyko

Title : ~~Study of transformations of the hydrate of diacetone-2-keto-gulonic acid into ascorbic acid~~  
Study of transformations of the hydrate of diacetone-2-keto-gulonic acid into ascorbic acid

Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim., 28, 7, 761-765, 1955

Abstract : The course of the reaction is described in detail. Attention is called to the role of HCl, 70-80% of which is contained in the "solid" phase. Three tables, 5 references, 3 Russian (1948-1950).

Institution : None

Submitted : J1 2, 1954

*Veksler, V. I.*

Category: USSR

B-9

Abs Jour: Zh--Kh, No 3, 1957, 7542

Author : Veksler, V. I. and Shaltyko, G. Ye.

Inst : Not given

Title : Investigation of the Rate of Conversion of 2-Keto-L-Gulonic Acid and of its Methyl Ester to L-Ascorbic Acid in Aqueous Media

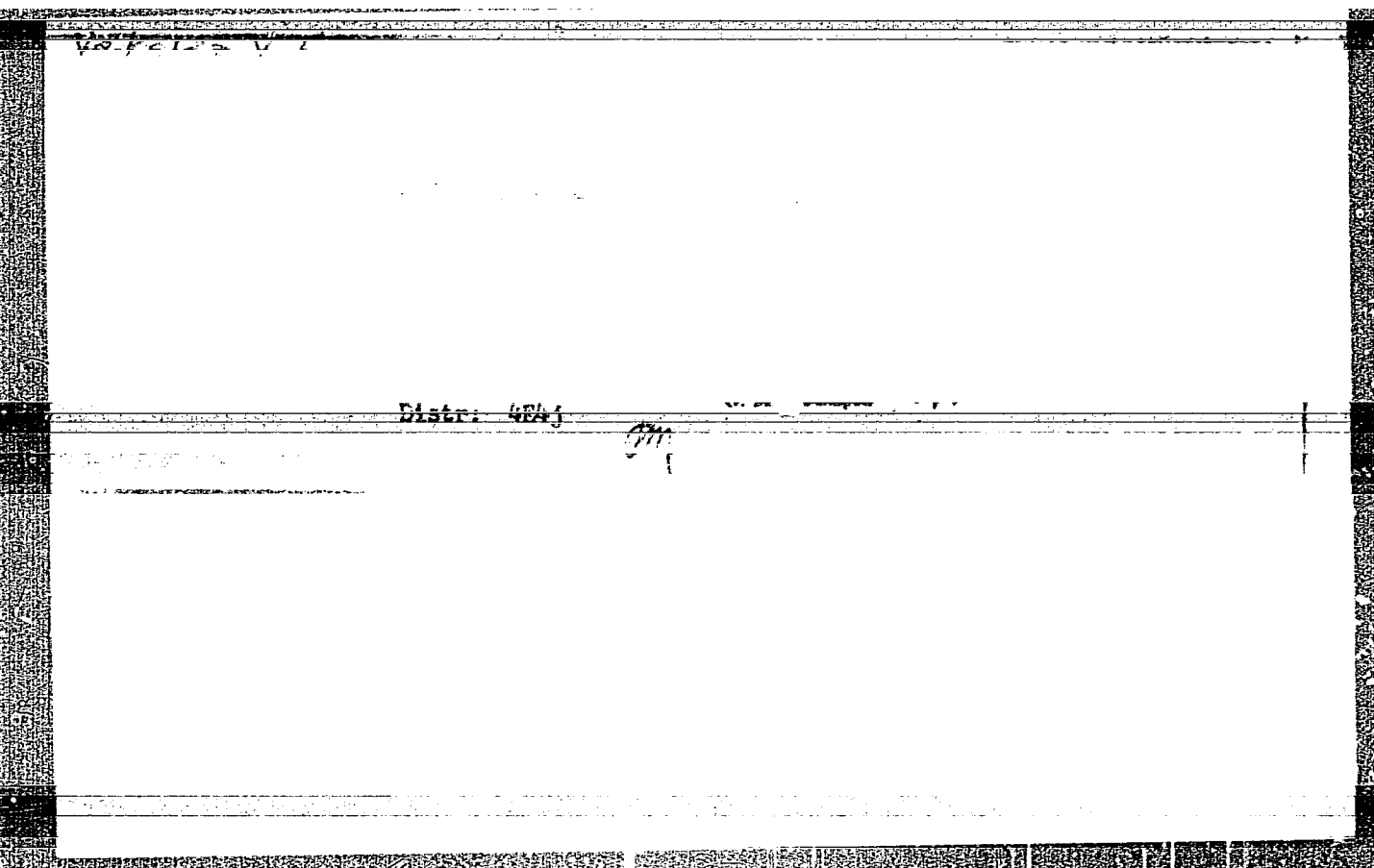
Orig Pub: Zh. Obshch. Khimii, 1956, Vol 26, No 5, 1456-1460

Abstract: The rate constants for the formation of L-ascorbic acid from 2-keto-L-gulonic acid (I), its methyl ester, and the hydrate of diacetone-2-keto-L-gulonic acid in aqueous solutions of 11.15 N HCl at 60° have been found to be  $0.7 \times 10^{-2}$ ,  $0.7 \times 10^{-2}$ , and  $1.2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ min}^{-1}$ , respectively; when the conversion of I is carried out in 50 percent acetone, the reaction constant is not affected.

Card : 1/1

-10-

*Leningrad Inst. Sovetskoy Sirovli*



VEKSLER, V.I., kand.khimicheskikh nauk, dotsent, FREYMAN, A.A., kand.  
khimicheskikh nauk

Methods for determining the C-terminal amino acids of plant  
proteins. Trudy VNIIZ no.38:213-218 '60. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Leningradskiy institut sovetskoy trgovli imeni F.Engel'sa.  
(Amino acids)

VEKSLER, V.I.; HEZNICHENKO, M.S.; FREYMAN, A.A.

Determining C-terminal groups of vegetable proteins by the thio-  
hydantoin method. Biokhimiia 25 no.1:124-128 Ja-P '60.  
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Chair of Chemistry, Institute of Soviet Trade, Leningrad.  
(PROTEINS chem.)  
(HYDANTOINS chem.)

VEKSLER, V.I.

Reaction of ketones with an ammonia solution of silver oxide. Part 3:  
Oxidation of desoxybenzoin. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.8:2647-2650  
Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Leningradskiy institut sovetskoy trgovli.  
(Deoxybenzoin) (Silver oxide)

VEKSLER, V.I.

Synthesis of mercaptals of desoxyamino sugars. Zhur. ob. khim. 31  
no.3:989-993 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Leningradskiy institut sovetskoy torgovli.  
(Sugars)

VEKSLER, V.I.

Energy spectra of slow positive rubidium and cesium ions scattered  
by a molybdenum surface. Fiz. tver. tela 4 no.6:1419-1423 Je  
'62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Lenina.  
(Ions--Scattering) (Rubidium) (Cesium)



VEKSLER, V. I.

Synthesis and study of aminodeoxy sugars. Part 3: 1,2-Cyclohexyliden-5-amino-5-deoxy-3-p-toluenesulfonyl-D-xylose.

Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.12:4060-4063 D '62.

(MIRA 16:1)

1. Leningradskiy institut sovetskoy trgovli.

(Deoxy sugars)

VEKSLER, V.I.

Secondary emission of excited cesium atoms in the bombardment  
of molybdenum by positive cesium ions. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.  
10:2737-2746 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Lenina.

VEKSLER, V.I.; KOVALENKO, L.N.; MARKOVICH, A.V.

N-alkylation of aminodeoxy sugars. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.2:704-705  
F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Leningradskiy institut sovetskoy trgovli imeni Fr.Engel'sa.

YERASHIN, V.I.

Advances of the chemistry of aminoalcohol sugars. *Usp. khim.* 53  
10.8:991-996 44:154. (1984 10:3)

1. Leningradskiy Institut sovetskoy torgovli.

FREYMAN, A.A.; VEKSTER, V.I.; REZNICHENKO, M.S. [deceased]

Determination of C-terminal amino acid residues in plant  
proteins by the hydrazinolysis method. Biokhimiia 29 no.4:  
583-585 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra khimii Instituta sovetikey torgovli imeni Fr.  
Engel'sa, Leningrad.

VEKSLER, V.I.; FILIPPOVA, A.I.

Synthesis and study of aminodeoxy sugars. Part 4: Infrared spectra of some derivatives of 6-amino-6-deoxy-D-galactose and 5-amino-5-deoxy-D-xylose. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6:2030-2033 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Leningradskiy institut sovetskoy trgovli i Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.  
(Galactose--Absorption spectra)  
(Xylose--Absorption spectra)

VEKSLER, V.I.; MARKOVICH, A.V.; KOVALENKO, L.N.

Aminodeoxy carbohydrates, derivatives of tetrasubstituted  
ammonium with long-chain alkyl radicals. Zhur. ob. khim.  
no.8:1504-1505 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Leningradskiy institut sovetskoy torgovli.

ca

with

Dispersion of x-rays by nickel. I. The atomic factor curve for nickel. I. Umashankar and V. Venkatesh. *Phys. Z. Sowjetunion* 2, 258-57 (1964). --A theoretical curve for  $F(U)$  is constructed from a Fermi atom model and compared with one obtained experimentally by the authors. Intensities were obtained by a spectrograph with a Geiger-Müller counter. The slight divergence of the curves is discussed. A. B. P. Duncan

Zhur. Fiz.

ASAC-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RESEARCH DIVISION

RESEARCH DIVISION



1ST AND 2ND DEVICES																									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY DATA													137 AND 2ND DEVICES												
<p>The principles of a new method for the measurement of the intensity of x-rays. V. I. Likhachev, A. V. Litvinov and M. P. Ivanov. <i>Exptl. Theoret. Phys. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 1955-518355. A Geiger-Müller counter is modified by combination with a thyatron relay and used to measure the intensity of x-rays at the rate of ten to a thousand quanta per second. Data are given on the time of discharge in the ordinary counter and in the modified system with the discharge chamber walls supplied by d. c. P. H. Mathmann</p>																									
<p>AND SEA - METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

1ST AND 2ND QUANTILES		3RD AND 4TH QUANTILES	
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX			
<p>co</p> <p>"A linear proportional amplifier for weakly ionizing agents." V. Vekker and B. Iuvv. <i>J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 3, 670 (1965) - An app. for detg the intensity of x-rays and various phys. phenomena connected with small ionization effects at higher pressures is described.</p> <p>E. H. Rathmann</p> <p><i>ibid 75, 1935</i></p>			
ASG-314 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
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LONDON 01		LONDON 01	
LONDON 01		LONDON 01	

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Dispersion of x-rays by nickel. II. Relation between the intensity of diffraction patterns and temperature. I. Umanskii and V. Yehsey. *Physik. Z. Sowjetunion* 2, 430-43 (1955); *cf. C. A.* 20, 1001. The diffraction patterns were obtained at temps. between 200° and 740°. The intensities between 400° and 600° agree with the formula of Walker, but the intensity falls sharply between 500° and 600°. The fall in intensity is explained by weakening of interatomic forces during the change from a ferromagnetic to a paramagnetic state. A. B. P. Duncan

ASAC-31.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND COPIES													3RD AND 4TH COPIES												
<p>10</p> <p>with</p> <p>4 Measurement of Intensity of X-Ray Radiation by a Proportional Intensifier,  V. Yekater and B. Isakov (<i>Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.</i>, 1979, 2, (8),  360-370 (in Russian); and <i>Trans. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.</i>, 1979, 2, (8),  360-370 (in English)). -- It is proposed to use a high pressure, non independent  discharge for measuring the intensity of X-rays. The apparatus, which con-  sists of an aluminum cylinder filled with a mixture of krypton 85, and neon  15%, at 100 mm. pressure, enables, owing to its high sensitivity, all measure-  ments of ionization currents to be made with the usual mirror galvanometer  of <math>2 \cdot 10^{-9}</math> amp. sensitivity. -- N. A.</p>																									
<p>ASAC-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>FROM DIVISION</p> <p>FROM DIVISION</p>																									

1ST AND 2ND CROSS										3RD AND 4TH CROSS									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY NOTES																			
<p>BC</p> <p>With</p> <p>"X-Ray defectoscopes," V. YAKOVLEV, A. BARRAGAL, B. LAINY, and V. CHMURCHENOV (Zavod. Lab., 1936, 8, 1106-1111). Apparatus and methods are described. R. T.</p> <p>KHRUSHCHEV, V.</p>																			
ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
SIGNATURE										SIGNATURE									
DATE										DATE									

VEKSELER, V.

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633. Heavy Particles in Cosmic Rays. V. Veksler and B. Isoyev. *Comptes Rendus (Doklady) de l'Acad. des Sciences, U.S.S.R.* 17, 4, pp. 189-192, 1937. In English.—In view of the doubt concerning the heavy particles in cosmic radiation, the Elbrus Expedition took advantage of being able to investigate these particles at a height of 4250 m. above sea level. An apparatus consisting of proportional amplifiers and counters is described; this apparatus is suitable for the study of electronic showers in addition to heavy particles. Experiments are made with unshielded counters and with counters shielded with Fe (0.75 and 1.8 mm. thick) Al (3 mm. thick) and Pb plates. The experiments show the presence of strongly ionising particles which are absorbed by the Fe shields; their ionising power is from 10 to 15 times that of the cosmic electron. The experiments with the Al screens seem to indicate that these screens do not emit heavy particles in any appreciable number. [See following Abstract.] G. G.

With A 33

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VEKSLER, V.

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with

17, 1937

634. Cosmic-Ray Showers, V. Veksler and R. Isakov. *Comptes Rendus (Doklady) de l'Acad. des Sciences, U.S.S.R.* 17:4, pp. 103-104, 1937. In English.—The methods used to study heavy particles [see preceding Abstract] have been applied to showers. About half the coincidences obtained were due to particles penetrating a 3 mm. Pb plate and these were assumed to be due to showers. This assumption is supported by a study of the number of coincidences for different thicknesses of Pb screens—the so-called curve of Rossi. This curve so obtained is very different from similar curves obtained at sea-level in that its maximum is shifted to greater thicknesses of screening material. Apparently 3 to 4 electrons take part in the collisions. G. G.

8

ANNUAL METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND STUDENT										3RD AND 4TH STUDENT									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>5. +</p> <p>4079. Heavy Electrons in Cosmic Rays. V. Veksler and N. Dobrotin. <i>Comptes Rendus (Doklady) de l'Acad. des Sciences, U.S.S.R.</i> 10. 6-7. pp. 479-483, 1933. In English.—Using two groups of five proportional counters located one inside the other, a marked decrease was observed in the number of coincidences when an iron plate was placed between them. The behaviour is attributed to heavy electrons produced by the interaction of cosmic rays with matter. F. C. C.</p> <p>with subol. 18</p>																			
<p>ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000</p>										<p>100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000</p>									





Nonionizing particles in the penetrating component of cosmic radiation, V. L. Vekshin: *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 22, 308-11 (1959) (in English).—Nonionizing particles, responsible for the formation of secondary heavy electrons and also for the appearance of a second max. in Rossi's curve, are not photons; it is possible (1) that they are neutrinos with high energy, which are apt to be formed during the spontaneous disintegration of heavy electrons, or (2) that they are new particles (neutrons), whose existence was announced by Heitler (cf. *C. A.* 33, 4123) from calcns. relating to nuclear forces.

George Ayers

*Dec, 22, 1959*

ASU-566 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND CROSS										3RD AND 4TH CROSS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>CP</p> <p>with</p> <p>25, 1939</p> <p>"Secondary mesotrons," V. Veksler and N. Dobrotin.  <i>Comp. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S. 25, 1031-6(1939)</i> (in            English). — A continuation of former work (C. A. 32, 8250<sup>9</sup>)            with a new set-up (with triple coincidences) is described.            The authors maintain that the radioactive background of            the lab., contrary to previous experience, does play a part            in the measurement of coincidences, which cannot be            accounted for by the absorption of electrons of cosmic            rays in the Al interlayer. Frank Conner</p>																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>1939-1940</p> <p>1941-1942</p> <p>1943-1944</p> <p>1945-1946</p> <p>1947-1948</p> <p>1949-1950</p> <p>1951-1952</p> <p>1953-1954</p> <p>1955-1956</p> <p>1957-1958</p> <p>1959-1960</p> <p>1961-1962</p> <p>1963-1964</p> <p>1965-1966</p> <p>1967-1968</p> <p>1969-1970</p> <p>1971-1972</p> <p>1973-1974</p> <p>1975-1976</p> <p>1977-1978</p> <p>1979-1980</p> <p>1981-1982</p> <p>1983-1984</p> <p>1985-1986</p> <p>1987-1988</p> <p>1989-1990</p> <p>1991-1992</p> <p>1993-1994</p> <p>1995-1996</p> <p>1997-1998</p> <p>1999-2000</p> <p>2001-2002</p> <p>2003-2004</p> <p>2005-2006</p> <p>2007-2008</p> <p>2009-2010</p> <p>2011-2012</p> <p>2013-2014</p> <p>2015-2016</p> <p>2017-2018</p> <p>2019-2020</p> <p>2021-2022</p> <p>2023-2024</p> <p>2025-2026</p> <p>2027-2028</p> <p>2029-2030</p>																			

VEKSLER, Vladimir Iosifovich, L. Groshev and N. Dobrotin

Experimental Methods in Nuclear Physics, <sup>8</sup> Moscow-Leningrad, 1949

Bol'shaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopedia, Vol. VII, 2nd ed., Moscow, 1949

VEKSLER, V.

Experimental methods in nuclear physics Moscow, Akad. nauk SSSR, 1940. 322p.

Nauchno-populiarnaya seriia

At head of title: Akademiia nauk SSSR.V. Veksler, L. Groshev, N. Dobrotin.

*[The following text is transcribed from the document page shown in the microfilm frame.]*

*[Handwritten:]* CA  
*[Stamp:]* Lebedev Phys. Inst.,  
AS USSR

*[Title:]* Slow mesotrons in cosmic rays,<sup>1</sup> V. I. Vekaler and N. A. Dobrotin. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Sci. phys.* 1: 280-4 (in English, 284-6) (1940); cf. C. A. 34, 35wp.  
The no. of highly ionizing particles in cosmic radiation was studied by means of proportional counters at sea level as well as at Mt. Elbrus (4200 m.). Two groups of particles ionizing more strongly than fast electrons were found. The intensity of the first group, fully absorbable by 0.5-0.8 g./sq. cm. Al, increases with the altitude, parallel with the intensity of hard component of cosmic rays. The second, more penetrating, group ( $> 1.2$  g./sq. cm. Al) shows the intensity increase by a factor of 8 to 10 at the altitudes of 4200 m. The dependence of the no. of particles observed on the sensitiveness of counters seems to indicate that the first group consists of slow secondary mesotrons, whereas the second group is formed by slow protons. The observed fact that the first group is absorbed more strongly in Al than in an equal mass of Pb indicates that the mass of particles in question exceeds that of an electron. The measurement of total range of secondary mesotrons supports the hypothesis that they are created by a non-ionizing agent.

*[Signature:]* Roksalana Gaimow

*[Stamp:]* 12.06.1940 5007/100112

*[Stamp:]* ASU-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																																																	
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<p>CA</p> <p>Lebedev Phys. Inst., A.S. USSR.</p> <p>Secondary mesotrons. V. I. Yekaler and N. A. Jhuzh- tin. <i>Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S. R.</i> 29, 1041 (1961) (in English); cf. C. A. 34, 3589P. A combination of Gei- ger counters, proportional counters and absorbing layers is used to study the adsorption of secondary slow meso- trons. The expts. are carried out at an altitude of 4200 m. above sea level. The data indicate that the ranges of the secondary mesotrons are small and that their kinetic en- ergy is only a fraction of their total energy. R. A. G.</p> <p>3</p> <p>DELETED</p>																																																	
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																	

ALPHABETIC INDEX																									
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<p>Neutral particles in cosmic rays. V. Veksler. <i>J. Phys.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 7, 48(1943)(in English).—From expl. data in the literature, it is found that the entire energy given off by cosmic radiation underground is equal to about <math>6.5 \times 10^9</math> e. v./sq. cm. per sec., i. e. less than the energy carried along by ionization radiation at sea level. If any considerable number of neutral particles strike into the earth's atm., they must hence be strongly absorbed by the air.</p> <p>P. H. Rathmann</p>																									
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METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
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SC A-1

New method for acceleration of relativistic particles, V. I. Veksel  
 (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R. 1964, 68, 329-331).—Mathematical requirements are developed, based on a simple generalization of the resonance method, for the acceleration of particles of which the mass is relativistically variable with the velocity. N. M. B.

Lebedev Phys. Inst, AS USSR

ASUSSLA METEOROLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
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<p>GA</p> <p>3</p> <p>"A new method of acceleration of relativistic particles,"  V. I. Veksler, <i>Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.</i> 44, 395-8; <i>Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.</i> 44, 391-4 (1944);  cf. <i>C.A.</i> 40, 10857, 3989P. -- Because of adiabatic phasing,  resonance acceleration is possible when the magnetic field  intensity increases with time. The resonance accelerator  has an advantage over the solenoidal accelerator in that  the magnet can be constructed in the form of a thin ring.  Synchronism can be achieved if variations of the magnetic  field along the radius are comparatively small and if the  potential difference which is communicated to the particle  during each revolution is less than the amplitude of the  elec. field. <span style="float: right;">Iacovlev Finellav</span></p> <p><i>ibid.</i>, 44, 1444.</p>																									

1ST AND 2ND COPIES		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX		3RD AND 4TH COPIES	
<p>CA</p> <p>3</p> <p>1 A new method of acceleration of relativistic particles, V. Veksler (Lebedev Phys. Inst., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.) J. Phys. (U.S.S.R.) 9, 153-4 (1945). — Calcns. show that it is possible by a modification of the resonance method to accelerate electrons by means of an elec. field to higher energies than those obtainable with a betatron. A. O. Alku</p> <p>248-511, 2, 348</p>					
A S B - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
SECOND SYLLABIC		LITHOGRAPHIC		THIRD SYLLABIC	
S A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z		A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z		A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z	

36

With

Abstract, 9, 1945

<sup>A</sup> Highly ionizing particles in cosmic radiation. V. Veksler, N. I. Iudin, and V. Khvach. J. Phys. (U.S.S.R.) 9, 277 (1945). The authors have improved upon their former method of measuring coincidences with two trays of proportional counters (cf. C.A. 32, 4229) by inserting an oscillograph into the circuit and recording the magnitude of the pulses on a moving film. The results, at an altitude of 3900 m. above sea level, show that the no. of particles with a specific ionization 3 to 4 times greater than fast mesons amounts to less than 0.5% of the no. of particles of the penetrating component of cosmic rays. An analysis of the oscillograms shows that the triple-coincidence curve decreases more rapidly with the pulse size than the anticoincidence curve. For triple coincidences, only 4% of the pulses in the lower tray have magnitudes exceeding  $3.6 \times 10^3$  ion pairs; while for anticoincidences these pulses comprise 21%. Of the data analyzed to date, half of all the recorded highly ionizing particles are slow mesons identical with those observed in previous investigations (cf. C.A. 35, 3929). The remaining particles are protons or, possibly,  $\alpha$ -particles. Frank Conet

Lebedev Phys. Inst., AS VSSR

ASR-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VEKSLER, V., GROSHEV, L. V., and LAZAREVA, L.,

"Penetrating (Atmospheric) Showers in Cosmic Rays," The Physical Review, 1946, Vol. 70, Nos. 5-6, pp 440-441. (In English available at Battelle Memorial Institute).

The number of coincidences between counter trays arranged horizontally was compared with that when they were arranged one above the other, and was found to be only about 1/5. The difference, however, could not be ascribed entirely to heavily ionizing particles, as a substantial proportion of the vertical coincidences remained when twelve cm. of Pb is interposed, indicating penetrating (probably meson) showers. These showers were produced in the atmosphere, as the apparatus was effectively in the open air, and were about twice as frequent as Auger showers producing 710 particles on each 700 cm<sup>2</sup> tray, cm. apart. The mechanism of production of these showers is discussed.

VEKSLER, V.

Jul/Aug 46

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Counters, Electronic  
Nuclear Physics - Cosmic Radiation

"A Flat Proportional Counter," L. Bell, V. Veksler, Lebedev Phys Inst, Acad Sci  
USSR, 2 pp

"Journal of Physics USSR" Vol X, No 4

*ibid, 10, Aug 1946*

Description and investigation of characteristics of a flat proportional counter. Result indicates that it possesses all properties usually required of proportional counters and, in addition, certain advantages resulting from special geometry. Received 2 Jun 1946.

PA 54T71

136

27-7

and No 6

Penetrating cosmic-ray showers at 3860 m. above sea level. *With*  
 P. N. Birger, and V. V. Vokhmer. *U. Physics U.S.S.R.*, 1946, 10, 100-106. Proportional counters, employing triple coincidences, were used to investigate penetrating cosmic-ray showers on the Pamir plateau, 3860 m. above sea level. The showers penetrated 13 cm. of Pb, and a shower consisting of at least 84 particles, equiv. to a particle density of 400 per sq. cm., was observed. The frequency of these showers is ~0.05% of that of the hard component, whilst the frequency of penetrating showers with a particle density  $\leq 84$  per sq. cm. is 0.3% of the frequency of the particles of the hard component. It is, however, possible that the large ionization found may be caused by nuclear explosions or separate highly ionizing particles produced in the counter walls or in the Pb by some penetrating radiation. *Lebedev Phys. Inst. AS USSR*

A. J. M.

ASR-14 METALLURGICAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION

VEKSLER, V.

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Cosmic Radiation  
Nuclear Physics - Equipment

Nov/Dec 46

*am*  
"The Measurements of the Intensity of the Cosmic Radiation by the Telescope Method,"  
S. Azimov, V. Veksler, N. Dobrotin, G. Zhdanov, A. Lubimov, Lebedev Phys Inst, Acad  
Sci USSR, 7 pp

"Journal of Physics USSR" Vol X, No 6 *ibid., 10, Dec 1946.*

Demonstrates two factors, scattering in counter walls and side showers, which influence measurements of soft components; in hard and soft components intensity measurements by different "telescopes." Formulates requirements for correct measurements in use of telescope method. Received 26 Apr 1946.

PA 54T74

*with*



VERSLER, V.

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1. Ionizing rays 2. Cosmic ray penetration 3. Femles, U.S.R. 4. & 5.

SC  
L-2  
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Physic. Inst. in P.N. Yeliseyev AC

VEKSLER, V. I.  
~~VEKSLER, V. I.~~

"Penetrating Cosmic Ray Showers at 3860m Above Sea Level," L.S. Bell, N.S. Birrer,  
and V.I. Veksler. C.R.Acad. Sci. USSR, 52, No. 2, pp 113-16, 1946.  
Data on 1888.

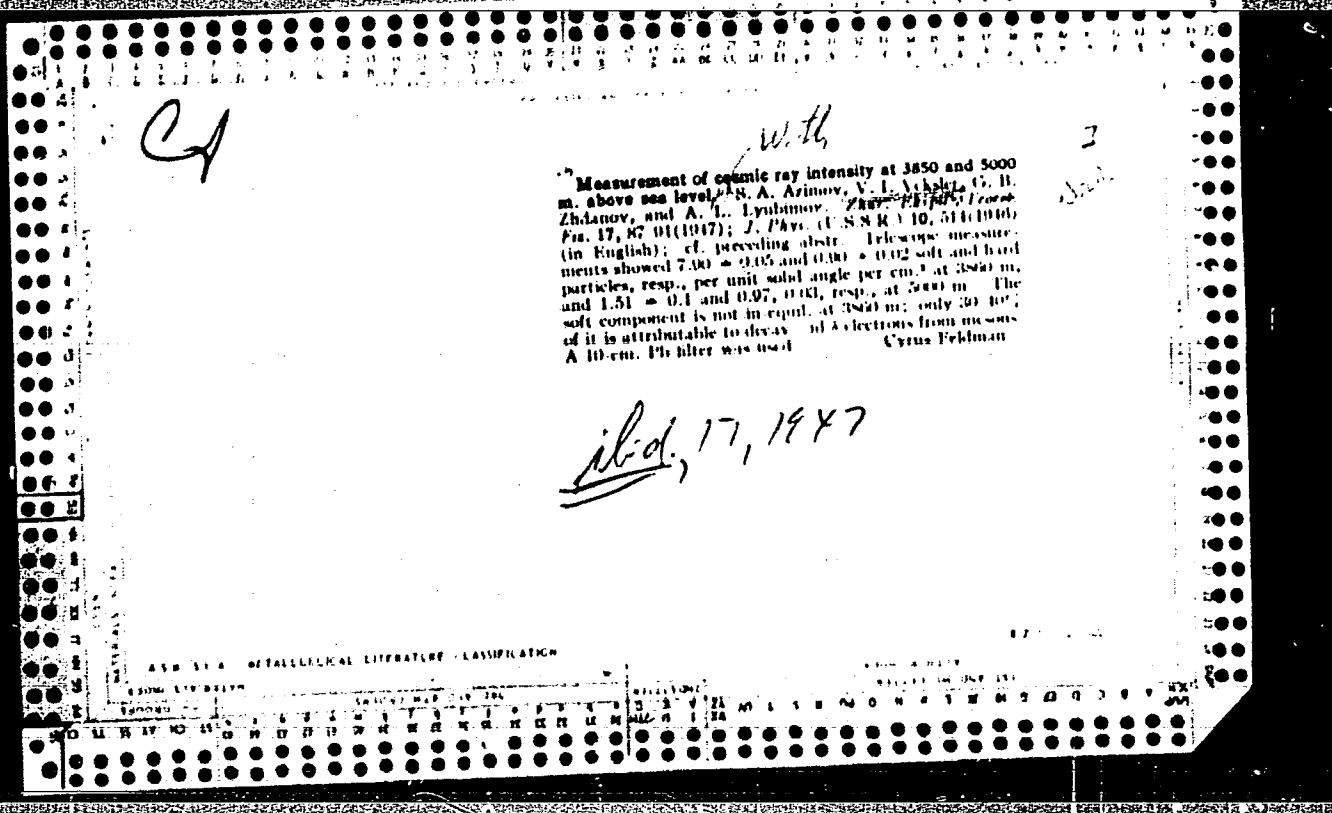
The showers were investigated by means of special proportional counters,  
triple coincidences being recorded. The apparatus consisted of an amplifier of triple  
coincidence and 3 sets of flat proportional counters. The experiments show that at  
3860m there exist considerably denser penetrating showers than those previously recorded,  
and the frequency of these showers is about 0.05% that of the hard component.

L.S.G.

VEKSLER, V. I.

"Measurements of cosmic-ray intensities by the telescope method," S. A. Amoy, V. I. Vekslar, N. A. Dobrotin, G. B. Zhdanov, and A. I. Lyubimov, *Zhur. Eksp. i Teor. Fiz.* **12**, 79-80 (1947); *J. Phys. (U.S.S.R.)* **10**, 607 (1946) (in English).--Various authors have obtained widely different results for cosmic-ray intensities because of failure to correct adequately for scattering in the walls of the counter, and for showers from the same source. Walls of counters used in telescopes should be thin (say 0.27 g./cm.<sup>2</sup>), and made of a material of low Z. Telescopes should occupy a large solid angle. Any filters should be placed above the lowest counter, and should not exceed the counter's solid angle. Corrections for side-wall showers should be made for both hard and soft components. Cyrus Feldman

2. Max. Exposure Time 17



VEKSLER, V.

USSR/Nuclear Phys - Counters, Proportional  
Nuclear Phys - Equipment

Feb 1947

"Flat Proportional Counter," <sup>with</sup> L. Bell, V. Veksler, Phys Inst imeni P. N.  
Lebedev, Acad Sci USSR, 5 1/2 pp

<sup>19, 1947.</sup>  
"Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz", Vol XVII, No 2

Describes flat proportional counter. Makes study of its properties and shows that it fulfills all requirements usually demanded. Shows that special attention must be paid to elimination of formation of negative ions in the working gas. A title was also published in English in "Journal of Physics" VOL X, p 386, 1946.

PA 57T68

CA

With 16.1, 17, 1947.

4 Production of cosmic-ray showers in thick layers of lead at different altitudes. V. I. Veksler, L. V. Kurnukova, and A. L. Lyubimov (P. N. Lebedev Phys. Inst., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Zhur. Eksp. Teor. Fiz.* 17, 1026-33 (1947).—Measurements of the 1946 Pamir expedition, at altitudes of 900, 3400, and 4800 m., and underground at a depth equiv. to 15 m. H<sub>2</sub>O, confirmed that the showers generated by cosmic rays at great thicknesses of Pb decrease with increasing altitude much faster than does the penetrating component. Consequently, these showers, genetically related to narrow showers, cannot be meson  $\delta$ -showers. Whereas the component which produces the narrow showers and the showers under Pb is penetrating, the showers themselves consist of particles of relatively low energy, possibly linked with nuclear fissions; the approx. parallelism between the altitude dependence of these fissions and of the showers under Pb is a point in favor of that hypothesis. The weak absorption of the generating component in dense substances, as compared with equiv. thicknesses of air, may be due to a disintegration of the generating particles. If so, the expts. may indicate a new kind of unstable particles.

N. Thon

VEKSLER, V. I.

PHASE I

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

AID 679 - I

BOOK

Call No.: QC787.I6V4

Authors: VEKSLER, V. I., GROSHEV, L. V., and ISAYEV, B. M.

Full Title: IONIZATION METHODS OF RADIATION ANALYSIS

Transliterated Title: Ionizatsionnyye metody issledovaniya izlucheniya

PUBLISHING DATA

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Publishing House of Technical and Theoretical Literature ("Gostekhnizdat")

Date: 1949

No. pp.: 424

No. of copies: 5,000

Editorial Staff: None

PURPOSE: The book is intended for a wide range of scientific workers in various fields and for graduate students and teachers.

TEXT DATA

Coverage: Part I of this work (p. 9-162) discusses ionization chambers for alpha, beta, gamma radiation, for cosmic rays and fast neutrons, as well as impulse chambers. In part II (p. 163-423) counters for charged particles are examined and the theories of their operation and of corrections for individual counters are given. Proportional-counters, including those for fast particles and neutrons, and self-extinguishing and non self-extinguishing counters are examined in detail. New types of counters and different modes of operation

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Ionizatsionnyye metody issledovaniya izlucheniya

AID 679 - I

worked out by Soviet physicists are described. According to the authors, this is the first extensive monograph on the subject in the USSR. A new edition of this work was published in 1951 but is not in the Library of Congress. The book is based on material which appeared during the decade before its publication. It contains many illustrations, tables, diagrams and equations.

No. of References: Part I, 101 refs.; Part II, 132 refs. With few exceptions, non-Russian.

Facilities: None

2/2



VEKSLER, V. I.

26930. BIRGER, N. G., VEKSLER, B. I., DOBROTIN, N. A. - Elektromagnitno-energiya i kosmicheskiye luchy i yadernno-kaskadnyy protsess. - Avt: N. G. BIRGER, B. I. VEKSLER, N. A. DOBROTIN (1 dr.) Zhurnal eksperiment. i teoret. fiziki, 1949, Vyp. 9. s. 826-50---Bibliogr: s. 850

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949.

VEKSLER, V.I.

Physics ~~48~~ 6/2/54

Chem Ab 448

1-25-54

Electronic Phenomena

Physico-Tech. Inst., AS Uzbek SSR  
~~Physico Inst~~ (Veksel)

~~Secondary emission of nickel and graphite surfaces under bombardment by mercury ions, V. I. Veksel and G. A. Khega (Phys.-Tech. Inst., Acad. Sci. Uzbek S.S.R.). Dokl. Akad. Nauk Uzbek. S.S.R., No. 12, 18-18. The ions were produced in a 10V-voltage discharge in Hg vapor and projected by 2 electrostatic lenses in a beam 2 mm. in diam. with a c.d. of  $10^{-1}$  amp. on a heated spherical target surrounded by a spherical collector. A differential vacuum between the gaseous and high-vacuum parts was established by means of pumps and traps. The coeffs. of electron emission  $\gamma$  and ionic emission  $K$  of Ni and graphite under bombardment by 200-1200-e.v. ions have been measured.  $\gamma$  in Ni depends on 2 processes, one strongly dependent on the kinetic energy and the other on the potential energy of the ion; for graphite only the first process takes place. The change of  $\gamma$  upon degassing of the Ni and graphite targets by heating of a clean target after exposure to air for 1 min. at room temp. has been investigated. The  $\gamma$  of a degassed Ni target after exposure to air for 1 min. at a target temp. of 900-1000° has also been measured. The  $\gamma$  of a target with adsorbed gas is 10. Measurements were made with retarding potentials on the collector, and the energy distribution of secondary ions and electrons from Ni and graphite has been plotted to within 5%. Most electrons from Ni do not exceed 5 e.v., most ions 10 e.v., most electrons from graphite 15 e.v., ions 20 e.v.~~

S. Pakswar

6/2/54



VEKSELER, V.

1949

ORGANIZATION OF THE

1. Gromov and B. I. Iosad. Moscow-Leningrad. ~~Chetochin~~

2. 1949. In: ~~Chetochin~~ 1949. No. 1. P. 1-10.

and 1949.

3. 1949. In: ~~Chetochin~~ 1949. No. 1. P. 1-10.

and 1949. Chambers for experiments. 1949. No. 1. P. 1-10.

4. 1949. Chambers for experiments. 1949. No. 1. P. 1-10.

operation and maintenance of the chambers. 1949. No. 1. P. 1-10.

1949. No. 1. P. 1-10.

1949. No. 1. P. 1-10.

1949. No. 1. P. 1-10.

VEKSELER, V., GRODNEV, L. and ISAYEV, B.

"Ionizational Methods for Investigations of Radiations.", Glevpoligrafizdat, Main Polygraphic Publishing House, 2nd edition, 437 pp, 1952.

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Heavy Fragments, 21 Feb 52  
Fission

"Appearance of Heavy Fragments of Great Energy During Fission of Nuclei by Cosmic Rays," V. I. Veksler  
Cort Mem, Acad Sci USSR

"Dokl Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXVII, No 6, p 865

As is known, during subject fission one observes stars in which besides relativistic particles fragments of Li, Be, and sometimes even heavier nuclei of C and O fly out from the nucleus with great speeds. It is considered that this phenomenon contradicts existing representations concerning the interaction of nucleons and binding strengths of

214769

atomic nuclei. The author indicates however, that at least according to the qual side the phenomenon of fragment formation can be assumed on the basis of the meson theory of nuclear forces. Submitted 26 Dec 51.

(CA 47 no. 15:7341 '53)  
(PA 56 no. 667:5045 '53)

VEKSLER, V. I.

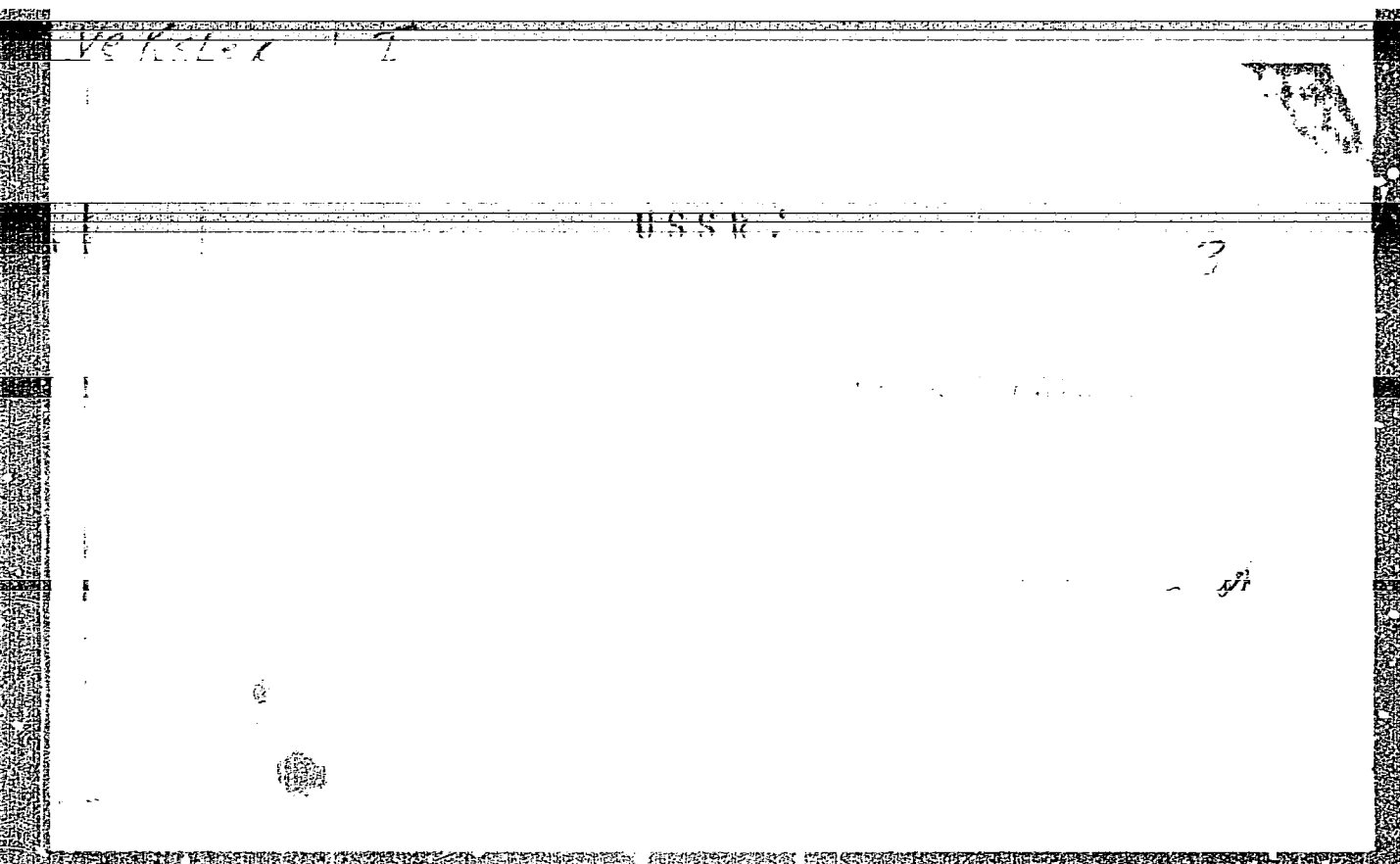
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**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001**

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**CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310003-1"**





S/058/60/000/004/001/016  
ACC3/ACC1

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, 1960, No. 4, p. 24, # 7785

AUTHORS: Burshteyn, E.L., Veksler, V.I., Kolomenskiy, A.A.

TITLE: The Stochastic Method for Accelerating Particles 19

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Nekotoryye voprosy teorii tsiklicheskikh uskoriteley, AN SSSR, Moscow, 1955, pp. 3-6

TEXT: The stochastic method of particle acceleration is briefly reviewed. It is assumed that the charged particle passes consecutively through a series of accelerating gaps, to which an electric voltage variable in time is applied; at the same time the phase of the accelerating voltage at the moment of the particle's passage is a random value. In the calculations it was assumed, for simplicity's sake, that the accelerating voltage takes only two values  $+V_0$  and  $-V_0$ . Under these conditions the probability  $W$  of the acceleration of the particle to an energy of  $E_k = k e V_0$  is determined, where  $k$  is an integer. The value of  $W$  proved to be

VB

Card 1/2

The Stochastic Method for Accelerating Particles

S/058/60/000/004/001/016  
A003/A001

$W_k = eV_0/2Ek$ . The possibility of a stochastic process of acceleration in cyclic accelerators is pointed out.

✓  
B

Ya.M.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

VEKSLER, V. I.

"Accelerators of Atomic Particles" published by the "Popular Science Series" of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow, 1956, Press.

This book contains a scientific study of the motion of loaded particles in magnetic field and of the means for increasing the limit of possible energies. Different accelerators are analyzed.

SO: D545558

VERSLER, V., BLOKHINTSEV, D., and PONTIKORVO, B.

"Important Problems of Modern Physics," a chapter from the book  
Problems in the Utilization of Atomic Energy, the second revised edition  
of a collection of articles, published in 1956, Moscow, USSR *Doc 644*

VEKSLER, V. I. Cor. Mbr. AS USSR

"The Accelerators (uskoriteli) of Atomic Particles," edited by  
D. V. Skobaltsyn, Acad Sci USSR, 1956.

Describes new achievements of Soviet physics.

Yellow book, CC 12, 2 Mar 56

VEKSLER, V.I.

Principles of charged-particle acceleration. Atom.energ. no.1:  
75-82 '56. (MLRA 9:8)  
(Particle accelerators)

SUBJECT  
AUTHOR

USSR / PHYSICS

CARD 1 / 2

PA - 1508

VEKSLER, V.I., EFREMOV, D.V., MINC, A.L., WEJSBEJN, M.M.  
BODOP'JANOV, F.A., GAŠEV, M.A., ZEJDIC, A.L., IVANOV, P.P.,  
KOLOMENSKIJ, A.A., KOMAR, E.G., MALYŠEV, L.F., MONOSZON, H.A.,  
NEVAZSKIJ, I.CH., PETUCHOV, V.A., RABINOVIC, M.S., RUBCINSKIJ, S.M.,  
SINEL'NIKOV, K.D., STOLOV, A.M.

TITLE

The 10 BeV Synchrophasotron of the Academy of Science in the USSR

PERIODICAL

Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc.4, 22-30 (1956)  
Issued: 10 / 1956

A short survey of the most important parameters and components of this accelerator is given. At first the share taken by various institutes in the development and construction of the accelerator is dealt with. The equipment of the accelerator is ready, and final work is in the act of being performed. The frequency of the accelerating voltage is modified in a manner that is proportional to the velocity of the protons (autophasing). The annular magnet consists of 4 quadrants separated by straight intervals of 8 m length (with an average diameter of 28 m). One of these intervals contains a device for the introduction of the particles, two others contain the accelerating electrodes. One of the intervals serves as an outlet for the particles. The photons are previously accelerated by means of a linear accelerator of from 8,5 to 9 MeV, after which they pass through a straight stretch of 10 m length and are then introduced into the chamber of the synchrophasotron after a revolution of 75°. The orbit fluctuates slowly round the respective immobile equilibrium orbit passing

Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc.4, 22-30 (1956) CARD 2 / 2

PA - 1508

through the center of the accelerating chamber and the particles perform rapid fluctuations round the respective orbit. In the case of a relative error of the frequency of  $\pm 0,1\%$  the radial shifts of the particles can attain  $\Delta r = + 6$  cm. The amplitude of the radial phase oscillations was damped from 50 cm at the beginning to 1 cm at the end. A domain which is free from resonance was ascertained. On the other hand the resonances with free oscillations, which are extremely dangerous in connection with the process of acceleration may in some cases be used for the improvement of the effect produced by the injection. Several problems connected with the construction of the accelerator are mentioned.

The electromagnet and its feed system. A system based upon the accumulation of energy in working loads serves the purpose of feeding the electromagnet. After the maximum field strength of 13.000  $\text{prstedt}$  is attained, the energy accumulated in the electromagnet is now transformed back into kinetic energy of working loads by the synchron machines which now act as motors. The main parameters of the system are: Maximum capacity 140.000 kVa, maximum amperage 12.800 a, maximum energy 11.000 V, four aggregates with parallel operation, 96 valve ignitors.

The vacuum system is based upon the two-vacuum system with an inside high vacuum chamber and exterior pre-vacuum chamber. In conclusion the high frequency system as well as the control of the injection processes and of the acceleration of the particles are discussed.

INSTITUTION:



VEKSLER, V. I.

Category : USSR/Nuclear Physics - General Problems

C-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 5735

Author : Vekslor, V.I.

Title : At the Conference of the American Physicists.

Orig Pub : Vostn. AN SSSR, 1956, No 8, 63-65

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

LSMEYANOV, A.N.; TOPCHIEV, A.V.; KURCHATOV, I.V.; SKOBELETSKY, D. .;  
KAPITSA, P.B.; IOFFE, A.F.; VINOGRADOV, A.P.; ERENBURG, I.G.; TRAKHONOV,  
N.S.; FADEYEV, A.A.; FRANK, I.M.; VEKSLER, V.I.; KORNEYCHUK, A.Ye.;  
POPOVA, N.V.; LEHRDEVA, Z.A.; VASILEVSKAYA, V.L.; PETROVSKIY, I.G.;  
ALEKSANDROV, A.D.; ARTSIMOVICH, L.A.; MESHCHERYAKOV, M.G.

Irene Joliet-Curie; obituary. Vest.AN SSSR 26 no.4:73-72 Ap '56.  
(Joliet-Curie, Irene, 1897-1956) (MIRA 9:7)

VEKSLER, V. I.

AUTHOR: See Table of Contents

TITLE: Particle Accelerators (Uskoriteli elementarnykh chastits)  
Supplement Nr 4 to the Journal "Atomnaya energiya," 1957

PUB. DATA: Atomizdat, Moscow, 1957, 91 pp., 9200 copies

ORIG. AGENCY: None given

EDITOR: Chief Ed.: Fedorov, N. D.; Lit. Ed.: Artemov, A. I.; Tech. Ed.:  
Popova, S. M.; Corrector: Sidorova, G. V.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is meant for specialists and workers  
in the field of cyclic and linear particle accelerators.

COVERAGE: This supplement to "Atomnaya energiya" presents papers hitherto  
unpublished, or published in part only. Some of these articles  
were read at scientific conferences. The subject matter of all  
of them is the acceleration of elementary particles in various  
accelerators.

Card 1/6

Particle Accelerators (cont.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS: From the Editor

4

Veksler, V. I.; Kolomoyskiy, A. A.; Petukhov, V. A.;  
Rabinovich, M.S. Physical Principles of Operation of the  
10-Bev Proton-synchrotron (Fizicheskiye osnovy sooruzheniya  
sinkhrofazotrona na 10 Bev)

5

This proton synchrotron was assigned to the United Institute  
of Nuclear Research (Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh  
issledovaniy), and was put into operation in April, 1957.  
Other data used in this article were obtained from the 180-Mev  
proton-synchrotron operated by the Institute of Physics of  
the AS USSR.

Zhuravlev, A. A.; Komar, Ye. G.; Mozalevskiy, I. A.;  
Monoszon, N. A.; Stolov, A. M.

Magnetic Properties of the 10-Bev Proton-Synchrotron at the  
United Institute of Nuclear Research (Magnitnyye kharakteristiki  
sinkhrofazotrona na 10 Bev Ob"yedinnennogo instituta yadernykh  
issledovaniy)

15

Card 2/5

Particle Accelerators (cont.)

High-energy electron synchrotrons, which are characterized by the presence of intensive relativistic electromagnetic radiation of electrons in the magnetic field of the accelerator, are described. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 15 references, 14 of which are USSR.

Ado, Yu. M.; Cherenkov, P. A.

Incoherent Electron Radiation in a Synchrotron and Certain of Its Applications in the Study of Accelerator Operation (Nekogerentnoye izlucheniye elektronov v sinkhrotrone i nekotoryye primeneniya ego dlya issledovaniya raboty uskoriteleya)

49

The relatively strong radiation of electromagnetic oscillations in a high-energy electron synchrotron (up to 100 Mev and more) is discussed. There are 5 figures and 14 references, 7 of which are USSR.

Belyak, A. Ya.; Veksler, V. I.; Kamunnikov, V. N.; Cherenkov, P. A.; Yablokov, B. N.

Characteristics of the 280-Mev Synchrotron in Operation at the Institute of Physics of the AS USSR (Osobennosti sinkhrotrona na 280 Mev ~~ФИАН~~ SSSR)

57

Card 4/6

Particle Accelerators (cont.)

The synchrotron at the Institute of Physics was put into operation in 1949. This article gives design and operational data, and describes improvements which increased the quality of the synchrotron's performance. Pisarev, V. Ye., and Shorin, K. N. worked on the improvement of the magnetic characteristics of the accelerator. Kotel'nikov, N. G. contributed to the development of the acceleration chambers. Yakushkin, V. Ye. and Minayev, V. F. worked on the development of the injection gun. Usova, I. N. performed the intensity measurements. V. A. Skorik contributed to the development of oscillators. V. S. Shirchenko was occupied with the stabilization of the upper limit of the  $\gamma$ -radiation spectrum. V. I. Travinskiy developed a method for coating the cavity resonators with a conducting layer. There are 4 tables, 12 figures, and 6 references, 1 of which is USSR.

Lobanov, Yu. N., Petukhov, V. A.

Experimental Principle of the Theory of Particle Capture in Betatron Acceleration (Eksperimental'nyye osnovy teorii zakhvata chastits v betatronnyy rezhim uskoreniya)

73

Described is research on electron capture in a betatron performed at the Second Scientific Research Institute of Physics of the Moscow State

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VEKSLER, V.I.

28(5);21(0);6(6)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1458

Dosyahnennya suchasnoyi fizyky, vyp. 5 (Achievements of Modern Physics, nr. 5) Kiyev, Radyans'ka shkola, 1957. 310 p. 3,500 copies printed.

Compilers: O.Z. Zhmuds'kyy, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Docent, and M.Ye. Hurtovyi; Ed. (Title page): O.Z. Zhmuds'kyy, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Docent; Ed. (Inside book): A.S. Kryvosheya; Tech. Ed.: N.K. Volkova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physics students at vuzes.

COVERAGE: The 22 articles in this collection have been translated into Ukrainian from Russian language articles which originally appeared in Atomnaya energiya, Priroda, and other Soviet periodicals. They were written by 23 physicists, including such eminent scholars as Kurchatov, Blokhintsev, and Veksler. The book attempts to provide a simple account of some of the recent Soviet advances in nuclear research and in the industrial application of nuclear energy. In discussing the present-day exploitation of atomic power and its potential for peacetime uses, some authors also outline a guide for future goals. Each

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Achievements of Modern Physics (Cont.)

SOV/1458

chapter deals with one particular problem and gives a concise statement of the modern Soviet theory about it. Among the central topics dealt with in the book are power generation through nuclear reactors, physics and the application of semiconductors, the development of new high-energy particles and radioelements, and changes brought about in production engineering by the ever increasing use of radioactive substances. Radiation effects in the auroral zone of the Arctic, television transmitters aboard Earth satellites, and technological aspects of high-pressure phenomena also come within the scope of this collection. The book contains diagrams, photographs, and a few scattered Soviet references in the text.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

From the Editors	2
Kurchatov, I.V. Some Problems in the Development of Nuclear Power Generation in the USSR	3

Card 2/5



Achievements of Modern Physics (Cont.)	SOV/1458	
Blokhintsev, D.I., and M.A. Nikolayev. The First Soviet Atomic Power Station and Ways of Atomic Power Production		13
Veksler, V.I. Accelerators of Charged Particles		50
Kurchatov, I.V. Possibilities of Obtaining Thermo-nuclear Reactions in a Gas Discharge		82
Rodin, S.S. Account of the Discovery of the Anti-proton		95
Terlets'kyi, Ya. P. Interchangeability of Elementary Particles		98
Astakhov, O.P. "Strange" Particles [K-mesons and Hyperons]		102
Vaysenberg, A.O. Use of Mesons and Electrons in the Study of the Internal Structure of the Nucleus		105
Card 3/5		

ACCESSION NR: ARW034491

S/0058/64/000/003/BD46/BD47

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz., Abs. 3Zh327

AUTHOR: Veksler, V. I.

TITLE: On the mechanism of interaction between slow positive ions and the surface of a metal

CITED SOURCE: Nauchn. tr. Tashkentsk. un-t, vy\*p. 221, 1963, 128-135

TOPIC TAGS: metal surface, positive ion, ion surface interaction, retarding field method, molybdenum

TRANSLATION: Continuing earlier research (RZhFiz, 1962, 7Zh320), the retarding field method is used to measure the maximum energy of  $Rb^+$  and  $Cs^+$  ions scattered by the surface of a Mo target with a temperature of 1400 — 1450K, when the energy of the primary ions is 15 — 25 eV. An installation analogous to that used in the previous work has made it possible to observe an ion current which amounts to 0.1 per cent of the total current of the registered scattered ions. The ions investigated were scattered at  $120^\circ$  relative to the direction of motion of the primary

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4034491

ions. The experimental data obtained and the calculations carried out by the author confirm the notion that the  $Rb^+$  and  $Cs^+$  ions are simultaneously scattered by four Mo atoms, on which the influence of other atoms of the lattice is also superimposed at low interaction energies. R. Rakhimov.

DATE ACQ: 10Apr64

SUB CODE: PH

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

VEKSLER, V.I.

Charged particle accelerators. Dos. such. fiz. no.5:50-81  
'57. (MIRA 16:6)

(Particle accelerators)